

THE BARBER COUNTY INDEX.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS.

E. W. PAYNE, PROPRIETOR.

The Index is a comprehensive newspaper, published at the county seat, and is the only paper of the kind in the territory. It contains all the news of the county, and is a valuable source of information to all who are interested in the progress of the territory. It is published every week, and is a valuable source of information to all who are interested in the progress of the territory.

Official Paper of Barber County.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1884.

Three girl babies were born to a Hutchinson couple last week.

A Hutchinson hotel keeper stuffs his mattress with live prairie dogs, and then gets mad if the lodgers refuse to sleep on such beds.

Congressman Perkins has introduced a bill to divide Kansas into two judicial districts, and to provide for terms of the United States courts in the southern district at Fort Scott and Wichita.

Several Ohio men have discovered that the register of the land office at Denver is a woman, and they are demanding the place on the ground that there is no use in wasting a good office on a woman.

Pittsburg Dispatch: A Kentucky producer a man who has been drunk all his life, without ever taking a drop of liquor. He was born that way, and is naturally an object of envy to every true Kentuckian.

The Arizona legislature offers two dollars for every Apache scalp brought in, and it is asserted that a Connecticut genius in that section of the country invented and made a scalp which very nearly passed muster.

The Springfield, Ill., Journal thinks the democrats ought to nominate a couple of confederate brigadiers this year. If they should the republican press of the country could not say anything meaner of them than they did of Hancock, whose loyalty was not questioned when fighting was to be done.

General Grant was more severely injured by his fall several weeks ago than was at first supposed, and it is even suggested that he may never be a sound man again. "He has not smoked a cigar since December 20th," writes a correspondent, and that means that he is a very sick man.

New York Sun: A man is not a dude because he wears artistically fashioned garments. His clothes alone do not make the dude, by which we mean a sort of colorless individual, with a torpid mind, affecting indifference to everything which ought most to interest men, and of no discoverable use in the world. A dude, in fact, is a fool.

It transpires that among other sins Kansas will have to answer for, will be the one of furnishing an author for a lot of Beadle's dime novels. A young man named Joseph E. Badger, at Frankfort, is a regular contributor to this class of literature, and gets from one hundred to three hundred dollars for each book he writes.

Bondroit is still trying to get an investigation of the charges that he made to the effect that Colonel Phillips beat the Cherokee government out of \$22,000, which he claimed was to be paid for official influence in Washington. Bondroit is a sore head, and his own people do not have anything to do with him.

Riggs, the opposition candidate in the second congressional district, is making it decidedly warm for Funston, the republican nominee, and there is every indication that Riggs will be elected. He is succeeding in getting the support of democrats, greenbackers, and independents, and if these parties turn out and vote as they did in 1882, Riggs will go in with a nice majority.

Indian Agent Miles has made a favorable report upon the claims of a number of Kansas, who suffered from the raid made through the state by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1878. When the Indian appropriation bill reaches the senate committee on appropriations, Senator Plumb, who is a member of that committee, expects to secure the incorporation of an item for the payment of these claims.

Chicago Times: It costs the government \$25,000 to bring back the bodies of Captain DeLong and the men who died with him. Why not abandon the search for the north pole and save lives and money? The country will be able to jog along very comfortably if the pole is never discovered, and the general public is much more interested in the latest dime-novel curiosity or the date of the first summer circus.

Texas Live Stock Journal: The calf crop will be an average one—neither light nor heavy in numbers, a trifle better though, on account of more and better bulls being on the ranges than heretofore.

To inquiring minds wishing to know how stock are wintering in Texas we can safely say they are doing well; better than average. Losses now tend to speak of. Certainly not from bad weather or shortness of range.

Kansas republicans will hold their state convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention at Chicago, at Topeka, April 29, 1884. One delegate will be allowed for every 250 votes cast for James Smith, secretary of state. It will be noticed this year that the vote cast for St. John in 1882, will not be in arriving at a basis of representation in any of the republican conventions. His name is mentioned as seldom as possible now by Kansas republicans.

An attempt was recently made by a householder in an Iowa town to get an injunction restraining the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that state, and also to prohibit the singing of hymns or reciting the Lord's Prayer. In a decision rendered last week, however, the court held that such selections were intended to inculcate morality, purity, and honesty, and were, therefore, a part of the school system. He refused to grant the desired order.

At the late session of the Grand Army encampment, at Topeka, two resolutions, clearly political in their nature, were introduced. One was condemning the act of congress in reinstating Fitz John Porter, and the other was thanking Senator Ingalls for his defense of John Brown. Both resolutions were referred to a special committee, and reported back with recommendation that the resolutions be suppressed. In the matter of the Porter resolution, this action was taken; but the John Brown resolution was passed over the recommendation of the committee.

New York Sun: Mr. Plumb, reflecting that the pension list is not large enough, since it contains only a little more than three hundred thousand names, has introduced a bill to endeavor to partly repair this great public want. Among those whom he would add to the rolls are all who, though discharged from the army, after service in the civil war, in good health, and without wounds or any disease acquired in service, now feel "unable, by reason of physical disability, to earn their subsistence." How many cases might be covered by this new class of indigent pensioners no one knows; and Mr. Plumb, at least, does not care.

New York World: Senator Ingalls, as an art critic, is too much of a blizzard. He proposes to improve the tone of the statutory decorations in Washington by turning the whole collection into the Kidwell bottoms. Some idea of how art looks submerged in a swamp may be formed by reading Senator Ingalls' remarks. The fact is that had as some of the ellipses around Washington are, they are much preferred by the country to some of the live critics. As between Ward's Washington and Senator Ingalls, the advantage in repose and silence, to say nothing of durability and honesty, is all on the side of the statue.

A correspondent of the Pratt County Press, from Saratoga, Kans., says that one of the workmen on a new mill near that place recently found buried, six inches below the surface, a silver medal, a brass chain attached. On one side a profile of James Buchanan, surrounded by the inscription "James Buchanan, President of the United States, 1857." On the other side, a landscape with an Indian plowing corn, a church, a school house, etc., surrounding the landscape, two Indians with scalping knives, at the right a quiver and arrows, on the left a bow and arrow and at the bottom an Indian head. The coin weighs five and a half ounces. It was perhaps presented to some chief during Buchanan's administration, and lost on the banks of the Minnissaw.

S. A. Knapp, president of the Iowa Agricultural College, thus sums up the case of barb wire fences: "First—They are cheap, durable, easily constructed, and not liable to get out of repair. Second—They restrain all kinds of stock better than wall, rail, or board fences. Third—They are economical of space, do not harbor weeds or animals destructive to crops. Fourth—The fence can be removed without loss, or the wires may be attached to trees by the use of strips. Such fences cannot be used with safety for narrow roads, nor for barnyards, nor through brush. Cattle must have ample room to keep clear of the fence. When such fences are first erected, and before cattle have learned to respect them, there is considerable danger; afterward, scarcely any."

Chicago Herald: The fiery and eloquent Blackburn walks off with the senatorial honors from Kentucky. Blackburn has had a short but rather remarkable career. His first came under the national eye in the winter of 1875, when he went to Washington as a member of the forty-fourth congress, and a more ornery looking specimen never took a seat in the House. He was coarse featured, with a red face and loud voice. He wore a huge mustache trained down from the corners of the mouth in the vulgar style then affected. But his most conspicuous feature was a huge green necktie that fairly dazzled the multitude and drew every eye. A tendency to get on his feet all the time soon excited derision, and people began to laugh and suggest that the wild Kentuckian was "fresh." But the celebrated Hill Blaine debate gave him an opportunity to make a speech, and he fairly electrified the House. From that day to this Blackburn has been a national figure, and his success in reaching the Senate is the reward of his ability and individuality.

Frank James having about finished all the business he had with the Missouri case, he has started on a trip south. A Kansas City dispatch dated the 11th, says: In the criminal court this morning County Attorney Wallace dismissed the case against Frank James and Charles Ford, charged with the Blue Cut train robbery in 1881. The attorney submitted the statement that owing to the refusal of Governor Crittenden to pardon Dick Liddle the state is deprived of his testimony, and also valuable corroborative evidence, hence it would be unable to make a case. He stated that the case at Gallatin for the bank robbery against James would also be dismissed, thus vacating all indictments in Missouri. The announcement created quite a ripple of surprise in the court room. James was immediately taken before Judge Kregel, of the U. S. court, where he had a hearing on the charge of robbery of the United States paymaster at Missouri Shoals, Alabama. Bail was refused and James will be taken to Alabama next week. He is now in the custody of the United States marshal.

The court room was crowded during the progress of the hearing. James showed traces of recent illness and complained somewhat of weariness. In talking with the reporter, after the dismissal of the case, James said he anticipated such action, and expressed himself as in readiness to meet the charge in Alabama.

Some politician, evidently working in the interest of a New York man for the democratic nomination for the presidency, is engaged in sending out political literature from Chicago, going to prove that New York state is to be the battle ground in the campaign this year. The last article we have noticed on this subject is from the Chicago Herald. The writer goes on to show that at the next election there will be 401 electoral votes cast, 201 being necessary to the choice of a president. Four years ago there were 155 votes cast for Hancock, and since then 17 votes have been added to

the states that cast these votes, so that if they were to vote in 1884 as they did in 1880, for the democratic candidates, there would be 172 votes, and not enough for a choice. But by adding the 36 votes of New York state, would make 208 votes or a clear majority of 7. Included in the table the states of Indiana and Connecticut are not taken into consideration; though it is more than likely both of these states will cast their electoral votes with the democrats, and further than this there is not much reason to hope. So, without New York, even with Indiana and Connecticut, everything would be lost.

The article in question shows that there need be little hope of carrying Ohio, as it has never failed to vote for republican candidates in presidential elections. It says that on the other hand, New York, when not democratic, has always been close, and has been carried twice by the democrats in presidential elections.

New York World: It is a remarkable fact that no one in searching for the causes of the decline and fall of the United States has struck the insidious evil of the dead-end system. It is well known to a large number of philosophers and students of human nature who have been brought up in New York that the American people are being rapidly converted into a nation of dead-ends. In the early and sober days when legislators refused on principle to pay for railroad tickets or theater seats, we rather admired the frugal sense of our representatives. But when not only legislators but aldermen, coroners, commissioners, port wardens, marshals, police captains, deputy sheriffs, hotel keepers, detectives, judges, superintendents and advertising agents adopt the same homely methods, it will be seen that we are staggering backwards into a pristine condition.

The appalling fate is staring us in the face—sooner or later we must be a vast agglomeration of dead-ends. No public man of any spirit now pretends to pay for his railroad travel or his amusements. To do so would be an admission of official weakness.

And this is the reason, no doubt, of the price that the small minority of the public have to pay when they enjoy opera or drama. As we have to give away seven tickets for every one we sell, say the managers, let us charge the one fellow who pays seven times as much as usual. And they do.

We fear that congress will not pass any general law preventing the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. The pleuro-pneumonia bill came up the other day, and met with considerable opposition, and this opposition came from unexpected sources. Latham and Regan, of Texas opposed the bill "on constitutional grounds," the telegraph informs us; but we have an idea that they opposed the measure for other reasons. When it is once established that congress can legislate effectively to prevent the driving of cattle from one state to another during certain seasons, Texas as fever, as we call the disease here, will not be known on the range; though in preventing the disease the business of handling Texas cattle in Southern Kansas may be interfered with to a considerable extent. There is no denying that cattle driven from the south to northern ranges after frosts have ceased to occur in the spring and before it appears in the fall will impart a disease to domestic cattle. The only certain way to prevent the spread of this disease is to prohibit the importation of the cattle that import it.

No doubt Mr. Latham and Mr. Regan are opposed to the passage of any bill that will restrict the cattle of their state from being driven anywhere, at any time.

For this very reason we hope Kansas members of congress will fight the harder for the interests of their constituents. Kansas can't afford to allow its border counties to suffer such losses as they have in the past few years. The same enactments appear insufficient to accomplish the ends for which they were intended, and it appears that the national congress alone can give us relief.

Ever since the democrats allowed themselves to be eulogized out of Tillden's election they have felt very much as though they had made fools of themselves, and though they have not acknowledged it to the public, many a leader who favored that electoral commission is heartily ashamed of his stupidity. The situation does not improve with age, either; and now that the republicans are twitting the democrats for their cowardice in that contest, it becomes the more unpleasant to think of.

A Washington letter says that Mr. Blaine the other night, discoursed in an interesting vein upon the stormy period of the electoral commission. It will be remembered that he voted against the commission, and has always disputed the propriety of the means employed to settle the difficulty of that winter. He said it was strange the democrats did not recognize the fact that they were the absolute masters of the situation. The republicans were beaten. They knew it, and were merely casting about for a way to come to a graceful acknowledgment of their defeat. All the democrats had to do was to remain quiet and simply wait. They should have refused to have anything to do with the electoral commission proposition. It would have been enough for them to say the methods of the constitution afforded them an absolute guaranty of their rights. Suppose the democrats had taken this position of conservative, resting upon their unquestioned rights; what could the republicans have done with the votes of the states in dispute? Suppose nothing had been decided in advance of the day in February when the joint convention of congress should have met to count the vote. The count would have proceeded, under the constitution, until the first disputed state should be reached. Everything would have proceeded in order up to that point. Then does any one suppose Ferry would have had the audacity to count the state's vote for the republicans in face of a protest from the democratic vote of the state cannot be counted. What then would have followed? Why, simply the method devised by the constitution for such an emergency. Where the vote of a state is in dispute the two houses must separate and pass separately upon how the vote shall be counted. Unless the two houses concur the vote of the state cannot be counted. This would have been a legal and impregnable position for the democrats to have occupied. With the rejection of any one of the states in dispute the republicans would have had the majority, and would have been declared elected.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
WELL BRED SHORT - HORNS,
—ON—
Wednesday and Thursday,
FEBRUARY 27 & 28, 1884
—AT—
Elmwood Stock Farm,
NEAR PEABODY, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS,
H. H. LACKEY & SONS,
Will sell 128 Head of well bred Short-horns, consisting of 50 cows, 21 Bulls, 30 Heifers, and 25 Heifer calves, and comprising the following well-known and popular families:
YOUNG MARYS, ROSES OF SHARON, WHITE ROSES, ARABELLAS, HARRIETS, DEBOMAS, CLARKSVILLES, FLORAS, ADELAIDES, CHARLOTTE, BLOSSOMS, FANNIES, BEAUTIES, ROSES, PEARLITES, MRS. MOTTES,
—And Others—
The Cows and Heifers have all been bred to the Pure Princess Bull, Highbone Prince 42,931, Park, Canada, and sired by the great 4th Duke of Clarence. Some will have calves by their side on the day of sale. A number of them belong to the Great Miking Arabella family. No better opportunity has been offered in the state of Kansas for the purchase of first-class Short-horn blood. The sale will be positive without reserve or by-bid. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be under shelter. The purchase of the purchase of first-class Short-horns—Cash; or a credit of six months on good bankable paper at 10 per cent., or 8 per cent discount for cash.
Sale will begin at 11 a. m. sharp. Catalogues ready February 13. Sent for one and you will be sure to come and buy.
Peabody is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, 55 miles west of Emporia and 50 miles east of Hutchinson.
C. E. A. SAWYER, AUCTIONEER.
H. H. LACKEY & SONS, Peabody, Kans.
4-35

AT COST ! AT COST !
MORTGAGEE'S SALE !
I have determined to close out at once all of the stock of goods lately owned by A. C. Sheldon, and to list and am now selling the same at figures never before duplicated in Medicine Lodge. If you have already taken advantage of the prices and can testify that they were before got such bargains. There is yet an opportunity for others, for as a part of the stock yet remaining may be mentioned the following bargains:
FOR THE LADIES.
Worsted 5 cents under cost.
Shawls below cost.
Hosiery of all kinds at cost.
Ladies' wraps \$1.50 to \$2.00, and rubber gossamers away below cost.
Shawls and blouses of every style.
Any number of the corrects.
Ladies and children's shoes, actual cost.
Flannels by the bolt or the yard, below cost.
Ladies underwear in great variety.
Ribbons, edgings and braids in great variety.
And in fact everything that a lady can think of for ornament or comfort.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Everything in the line of clothing, including overcoats, overalls, jackets, hosiery and underwear, blue white shirts, cheviot shirts, flannel shirts, range shirts, undershirts. Suspenders, silk handkerchiefs, neckties collars and cuffs. Boots and shoes and a thousand bargains at cost.

AT COST ! AT COST !
MORTGAGEE'S SALE !
Under this section, however, it is construed that any person may turn their cattle loose, to roam at will on the public domain.
Should a ranchman violate this provision, he is liable to a fine of \$100 for every section of land used contrary to law.
At this distance it appears that the new law will have the effect of turning most of the grazing lands of Texas out from under fence; and that the consequence will be the public ranges will be all overstocked in a short time. Wealthy ranchmen will alone prosper, for they can lease and inclose all the range they need, while the smaller ones must take their chances on the outside.

The Ohio river and its tributaries have been in the habit of getting on a terrible tear about once a year, and selecting the middle of winter as the proper time for the caper. Last year it went higher than had been known for many years, and already this season it has past the mark of 1883. The situation may be understood from the following extracts from dispatches dated the 11th: CINCINNATI.—The day has been one of the greatest excitement. The stage of high water of last year was passed at 1 p. m. A steady and hard rain during the greater part of the day, together with reports of general rains every place where it would run into the Ohio, made it certain still that a more dangerous flood will be upon the already unfortunate people of the Ohio valley.

The experience of last year made the people hold in confronting the danger they had once met and overcome, but when now, a new element of terror comes in the form of a heightened flood, a new series of calamities begin to appear.
LAWRENCEBURG, IND.—The situation is growing worse and worse. The mayor, for the first time, to-day asked help from abroad. More houses are lifted from their foundations and people are removing from the second floors and abandoning their goods, because of no place to take them, and the current is so swift that boating is dangerous.
MR. CAHILL, PA.—There has been a general suspension of work throughout the mining region. Rain and melting snow has submerged the workings, and a large force is endeavoring to dam the mountain streams. In some mines there are from thirty to forty feet of water.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The expected appeal for assistance from the flooded Ohio river towns reached here to-day. Governor Porter issued a proclamation asking contributions from the people of the state. A relief committee of the board of trade will have charge of the distribution of supplies.
Congress this week passed a joint resolution appropriating \$500,000 to the Ohio river sufferers, and this added to private contributions, and aid will be extended by the state legislature. It will check the terrible suffering that now exists.

The circular sent out by Secretary Trotman, of the Kansas Prohibition Union, showing the great amount of work that has been done under the prohibitory amendment, has been picked to pieces by dozens of persons, and it is doubtful now if even Trotman believes the figures he published. The last article we have noticed on the subject was from Jas. C. McGinnis, a leading Republican of Missouri, who has at all times been an opponent of prohibition. He is a man of facts and figures, never guilty of idle talk, and this is what he says:
"And I also deny that it has reduced the number of saloons, as claimed, but, on the contrary, assert that there are more retail saloons now doing business in Kansas now than ever before. And I will call the reports of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue in proof of my assertion. These are no crooked figures, gotten up to support a theory partial in extent and false in fact, but the unbiased statement of the officers of the government who care nothing about prohibition in Kansas or elsewhere. I give the following table, showing the number of retail liquor dealer's permits—malt liquors included—furnished by the revenue collector to persons in the district of Kansas during the years noted in the table; and I show in the same table the number issued for the same time in West Virginia, so that have met to count the vote. The count would have proceeded, under the constitution, until the first disputed state should be reached. Everything would have proceeded in order up to that point. Then does any one suppose Ferry would have had the audacity to count the state's vote for the republicans in face of a protest from the democratic vote of the state cannot be counted. What then would have followed? Why, simply the method devised by the constitution for such an emergency. Where the vote of a state is in dispute the two houses must separate and pass separately upon how the vote shall be counted. Unless the two houses concur the vote of the state cannot be counted. This would have been a legal and impregnable position for the democrats to have occupied. With the rejection of any one of the states in dispute the republicans would have had the majority, and would have been declared elected."

1884 REUB. LAKE. 1884
PROPRIETOR OF THE
LAKE CITY SUPPLY DEPOT.
Where at all times may be found
Dry Goods Clothing Hardware
Groceries Hats, Caps Queensware
Corn, Grain Boots, Shoes Wagons
Lumber, Lime, Laths

Ranch and Family Supplies
And in fact EVERYTHING.
MY DOCTRINE: My place of business is centrally located in the best part of Barber county. My customers demand every article that is to be bought in connection with the mercantile business, so it is necessary that I should at all times keep up a general stock. This I do. And selling in such large quantities, I can sell cheap. Therefore I can make it to the interest of parties from every section of the county to come and see me. I can knock the spots off of Medicine Lodge, Harper, Kiama, Hutchinson or Tulsa prices or I won't charge a cent for my goods.

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BENEDICT & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Headquarters for Stockmen.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TRANSIENT GUESTS.
Rates to Correspond with the Times.
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BREEDER OF
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BULLS IN USE:
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J. C. CHIEF, 80.
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—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—
Thoroughbred
Hereford Cattle.
Color, — (Andover County) — Kansas.
STOCK FOR SALE.
VISITORS WELCOME.

"INDIAN QUEEN"
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REFRESHMENTS
ATTACHED!
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully invite all sporting men and lovers of amusement to call on or address
A. L. DUNCAN,
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FINE STATIONERY
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE
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A perfect knowledge of the mercantile business; having the largest establishment in this section; and being the oldest house in town,
We Guarantee Satisfaction
and ask that an examination be made of our stock. It will bear close inspection.

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—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE STOVES
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Guns, Pistols and Amunition.

BARBED WIRE A SPECIALTY.
Keep in stock constantly a full line of
PINE AND NATIVE LUMBER,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
BUILDING MATERIAL.
WAGONS AND BUGGIES OF ALL KINDS

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H. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
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Everything To Eat and Wear, for the HOME OR CAMP.
SELL AT LIVING PRICES!
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—DEALER IN—
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
A SPECIALTY.
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